

On the same date, Gorman & Co., Seattle, Wash., and the Logan Grocery Co., Prescott, Ark., having appeared as claimants for the 99 cases of salmon seized, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered with respect to 84 cases of the product, and it was ordered by the court that the said 84 cases of salmon be destroyed by the United States marshal. The court having found that the remaining 15 cases of the product had been reconditioned it was ordered that they be released to the said Logan Grocery Co.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14428. Adulteration and misbranding of canned oysters. U. S. v. 44½ Cases of Oysters. Product relabeled and released. (F. & D. No. 20279. I. S. No. 2516-x. S. No. C-4785.)

On July 22, 1925, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 44½ cases of canned oysters, at Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Marine Products Co., Inc., from Biloxi, Miss., on or about January 17, 1925, and transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the containers thereof were labeled "Net Weight 5 Ozs. Oyster Meat," which label was false and misleading, in that the cans or containers did not contain 5 ounces of oyster meat as labeled.

It was further alleged in the libel that brine had been substituted for a portion of the food in the said containers, and that the article had been injuriously affected thereby.

On December 4, 1925, the court having found that the cans of oysters had been labeled as follows: "Slack Filled, Contents 4 Oz., Oyster Meat, or 1 Oz. Less Than Capacity," and that the said label was correct, it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the Griffin-Goodner Grocery Co., Tulsa, Okla., upon payment of the costs of the proceedings.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14429. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. 68 Cases of Eggs. Consent decree adjudging product adulterated and ordering its release under bond. (F. & D. No. 20242. I. S. No. 6325-v. S. No. C-4778.)

On June 24, 1925, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 68 cases of eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Neosho, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the A. B. C. Produce Co., Siloam Springs, Ark., on or about June 22, 1925, and transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid and decomposed animal substance.

On July 20, 1925, the A. B. C. Produce Co., Siloam Springs, Ark., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented that judgment of condemnation and forfeiture be entered, a decree was entered, finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be recanded under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14430. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 252 Cases and 73 Cases of Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 18212. I. S. No. 6480-v. S. No. C-4240.)

On December 28, 1923, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 252 cases of chum salmon and 73 cases of pink salmon, at Stamps, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped by Gorman & Co., Seattle, Wash., on or about September 28, 1923, and transported from the State

of Washington into the State of Arkansas, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "Gorman's Brand Chum" (or "Pink") "Salmon Distributed By Gorman and Company, Seattle, U. S. A."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On May 12, 1925, the Walker Grocery Co., Stamps, Ark., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree and to the reconditioning of the product under the supervision of this department, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the good portion of the product be delivered to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the act, and the destruction of the portion unfit for human consumption.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14431. Adulteration and misbranding of quinine sulphate pills, belladonna leaves fluidextract, morphine sulphate tablets, nitroglycerin tablets, tincture of aconite, caffeine soda benzoate tablets, and strychnine sulphate tablets. U. S. v. Brewer & Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 19699. I. S. Nos. 13902-v, 14278-v, 14279-v, 14281-v, 14283-v, 22405-v, 22407-v, 24376-v, 24379-v, 24380-v.)

On April 28, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Brewer & Co., a corporation, Worcester, Mass., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Maine, on or about October 17, 21, and 27 and November 18, 1924, of quantities of quinine sulphate pills, belladonna leaves fluidextract, morphine sulphate tablets, nitroglycerin tablets, and tincture of aconite, respectively, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, on or about February 21, and March 9, 1925, of quantities of morphine sulphate tablets and quinine sulphate pills, respectively, and from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Minnesota, on or about June 8, 1925, of quantities of caffeine soda benzoate tablets and strychnine sulphate tablets, respectively, which products were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled, variously, in part: "100 Quinine Sulphate Pills 2 grs. Brewer & Co. Inc. * * * Worcester, Mass."; "Fluid Extract Belladonna Leaves * * * Standardized to contain 0.3 Gm. of mydriatic alkaloids in each 100 cc"; "Tablets * * * Morphine Sulphate ½ grain" (or "¼ grain"); "Tablets Nitroglycerin 1-100 grain"; "Tincture Of Aconite (Tinctura Aconiti U. S. P.) Assayed * * *. One Hundred mls yields not less than 0.045 Gm. nor more than 0.055 Gm. of the ether soluble alkaloids of Aconite"; "Tablets * * * Caffeine ½ Grain Soda Benzoate ½ Grain"; "Tablets * * * Strychnine Sulphate 1-30 Gr. * * * Physicians & Hospitals Supply Company, Inc. Manufacturing Chemists Minneapolis, Minn."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of samples of the articles showed that: The morphine sulphate tablets labeled "½ grain" contained not more than 0.44 grain of morphine sulphate each and those labeled "¼ grain" contained 1.6 grain of morphine sulphate each; the belladonna leaves fluidextract yielded 0.156 gram of alkaloids per cubic centimeter (about ½ the minimum required by the United States Pharmacopœia); the aconite tincture yielded 0.0794 gram of alkaloids per 100 cubic centimeters (44 per cent above the maximum permitted by the United States Pharmacopœia); the quinine sulphate pills, labeled "2 grs.," contained 1.75 grains of quinine sulphate each; the nitroglycerin tablets, labeled "1/100 grain," contained 1/188 grain of nitroglycerin each.

Adulteration of the tincture of aconite was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality or purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, in that it yielded more than 0.055 gram of ether soluble alkaloids of aconite per 100 mls, whereas said pharmacopœia provided that tincture of aconite should yield not more than 0.055 gram of ether soluble alkaloids of aconite per 100 mls, and the standard of strength, quality and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.